



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

It is hardly necessary now to give all the official letters and replies between Gov. Douglas, of British Columbia, and Gen. Harney, relative to the San Juan island difficulty. Gen. Harney says he has only taken possession to protect American citizens there; whilst Gov. Douglas says that his action was not necessary, and is not proper. Both will, no doubt, wait for further instructions from their home governments. In the meantime Gen. Scott will arrive there, and pacify matters; and every body hopes that the United States and British governments will speedily and amicably settle the whole matter. No one wants to see, at this time, another "boundary question" started, or another contention with Great Britain commenced, if it can possibly be avoided honorably.

A recent arrival from Liberia states that the emigration from Boston and vicinity numbering twenty-one persons, after effecting a pleasant and apparently prosperous settlement at Clay, Ashland, had lost one-third of their number by the acclimating fever. The same vessel which carried the above party, also took twenty emigrants from Southern States among whom there had been but two deaths. This difference in mortality is ascribed to the inefficiency of the physician employed by the Boston company.

A letter from Aspinwall to the New York Times, says:—"Flag officer McCluney has been notified by Capt. Adams, of the Sabine, that the commander of the British frigate Basilisk is threatening to board and examine any American steamer that may arrive at Greytown, unless she is boarded and examined by an American man-of-war. I learn that the flag officer has given instructions to our fleet at Greytown not to suffer one of our ships to be boarded and examined by British officers, under any pretext whatever."

A careful exploration of the Chiriqui region, embracing a search among the graves and inquiries among the Indians, has satisfied a trustworthy person connected with the press at Panama, of the extravagance of the stories told about the huacas, and of the hopes they had excited. Not more than \$100,000 in gold seems ever to have been obtained; and the researches still prosecuted are without reward.

The "Zurich Conference" has actually lost all interest, in comparison with the news from China. Let it be noted, too, at once, that with regard to the new outbreak in China, there are two stories—one, which seeks to exonerate the Celestials from all intention of fraud or duplicity, and throws the blame of what has occurred upon the British authorities.

The accident on board the Great Eastern steamer was really a serious one, and unfortunate in many respects—though it has proved, in truth, the strength and the safety of the vessel. The English papers contain long accounts of the explosion and its effects. We have already given general statements, and add, to-day, further particulars.

The English papers express their belief that the late disaster to their arms in China was caused by Russian skill and Russian soldiers at the Chinese batteries. The Philadelphia Ledger says:—"This may do to satisfy pride, wounded by receiving such a rebuff from the despised Chinese, but in the absence of any proof of the fact, the mere suspicion of Englishmen will scarcely pass for evidence."

There is very little late California news. The failure of the Republican and anti-Leocompton Democrats to effect a fusion has been announced by the Republican Central Committee, though it is believed a fusion has been secretly arranged, as Mr. Booker, an anti-Leocompton candidate for Congress, had suddenly withdrawn his name.

The mediation of the American Minister, Mr. Yancey, between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation has resulted in nothing. The representatives of the two States got into a fight at Mr. Yancey's table, and damaged that gentleman's spectacles in the affray.

A gang of rowdies again "broke loose" in Baltimore, on Monday night, and being promptly taken in hand by the police, made a desperate assault upon the officers. A number of the rowdies were arrested, and committed to jail.

The old building, in Westmoreland county, in which President Monroe was born, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, 8th inst. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the house was, at the time, unoccupied.

The story going the rounds of the newspapers of the death recently of the original of Sir Walter Scott's *Madge Wildfire*, is entirely incorrect. The true original died many years ago.

A New York company has built a factory in Chatham county, N. C., for the manufacture of oil from iron ore. The ore yields about 50 gallons of oil to the ton.

Upwards of two hundred vessels are now in the Rappahannock River engaged in oystering.

An Illinois editor says his party (the Democrats) is on the verge of a precipice, but calls upon it to march "steadily ahead."

During Gen. Scott's absence, Gen. Wool as senior officer, it is said, will be acting commander-in-chief in the Atlantic States.

Hon. H. S. Foote, is out in a long letter in favor of Mr. Douglas for the presidency.

A careful estimate of the actual loss of machinery and tools by the fire in the Capital machine shop and smith shop, on the 16th August, has been made and submitted to the proper Department. The total cost of machines and tools in the buildings was \$22,955.57; that the estimated cost of replacing them in as good a condition as they were in before the fire is \$7,854.21. It is not intended, however, to repair many of these tools. The work of the Capital Extension has reached such a stage of progress that most of them are no longer needed, and it will not be necessary to repair or replace them. The actual loss on them, exclusive of the buildings, which were more sheds, is the difference between their present value and what they would have brought when sold at auction after the completion of the works. Probably four or five thousand dollars would cover this difference.

The dispatches from China to the Navy Department are reported as not differing from some of the published accounts, except that the American minister, Mr. Ward, accompanied the expedition up the river toward Peking, and was present at the battle before the Chinese forts. As a British vessel rescued the American one which grounded in first attempting a passage, the compliment was returned by towing up junks containing British forces. It is stated that the cause of difficulty sprung from suspicion of bad faith in the Chinese officials at Hong Kong, who were supposed to have been sent down from Peking to procrastinate matters till after the expiration of the period at which the ratifications of the treaty were to be exchanged at the latter point.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Victoria, August 28, says:—"The excitement regarding the San Juan difficulty has nearly ceased. Meantime the American troops on the island are quietly erecting their winter quarters, and extending the line of their fortifications. A number of ships were landed on the island by the Northern, together with a large quantity of stores, &c. I have seen a gentleman who arrived from the island this morning, and he says everything is quiet. The Satellite lies at anchor in the harbor, and the American and English officers are on the most friendly terms. Gen. Harney, of Washington Territory, visited the island during the week, and reviewed the nine companies of soldiers now stationed there. An invitation was sent him by Captain Prevost to come on board the Satellite and dine with him, which he accepted."

The regular stated meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was held on Monday. The entire evening was spent in listening to a statement by Captain Randall, a seaman of thirty-six years experience, of the merits of a steamship of improved construction, patented by himself, and of which he proposes to establish a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The Captain desires to raise by subscription \$500,000 to build one ship, from the profits of which he feels confident he can build another, and gradually establish a line. The ships are upon a model similar to the Great Eastern, and will cross the ocean in eight days, carrying 3,000 tons of freight, and 2,500 passengers.

The Richmond Board of Trade have adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the extension of the Richmond and Danville Railroad into North Carolina, by making available, the charter recently obtained from the Legislature of the latter State, and have appointed a committee to meet the Stockholders of the Coalfields Road at West-wood, North Carolina, on the 29th instant. Should the gap of forty miles between Danville and Greensboro' be filled up, a shorter route to the North will be opened up from large portions of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia, a Russian contractor, contemporaneous with the Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, has recently constructed and put into operation a newly devised steam boiler, for use for novelty and probable utility equals the "ocean shuttle" of his Baltimore friends. It consists of 300 cast iron globes six inches in diameter, connected together by tubes two or three inches long. The projector alleges perfect safety from explosion and an actual saving of 300 pounds of coal per day for 25 horse power.

An interesting marriage ceremony was performed in Illinois last week. The parties were Major Culbertson, the well known Indian trader and Agent of the American Fur Company, and Natowista, daughter of the Chief of the Blackfoot Indians. They were married some seven years ago, according to the Indian ceremony, but being anxious that the ceremony should be performed according to civilized rites, they were again married a few days since, by Father Seaden of St. Joseph, Mo.

It is announced that the New York Herald intends, during the present Congress, furnishing its readers with full telegraphic reports of the proceedings and debates of Congress. These reports will occur from five to six closely printed columns of the daily Herald, and will cost some four hundred dollars a day, during the session of Congress.

The British public have been devising uses to which the Great Eastern may be put that will be profitable to her owners. The war in China presents such an opportunity, for this enormous vessel could carry out a large body of troops more speedily than any other conveyance. We should not be surprised if the British government should yet charter this ship for that purpose.

A reformed opium eater writes to the Rochester Democrat, that he commenced opium eating at the age of 24, and continued it till four years since. He will be 69 his next birth day. During part of the time he took 60 grains a day. He thinks there are 30 opium eaters in the village where he resides.

A little tool has been invented for threading a needle. It is made with two blades, which hold the needle with its eye opposite a little funnel-shaped opening, into which it is perfectly easy for a person of weak sight to pass the thread, and the thread inevitably passes through the eye.

McAlpine, convicted in New York of swindling a governess, a la Leslie, was sentenced on Monday to five years imprisonment. He made a grandiloquent speech to the Court, in which he quoted Scripture, and declared himself as "innocent as an angel," the hard hearted judge thought otherwise.

The Norfolk Argus says:—"The doctrine of Douglas was the doctrine of the South when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, and though we prefer the doctrine of 'Protection,' we cannot call Douglas untrue to our section for adhering to Popular Sovereignty."

Letter from Petersburg.
Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 27, 1859.—After a brief sojourn in this place, I am favorably impressed with the "Cockade City," both as a good point for business and as a pleasant place to reside in, for I have found genuine Virginia hospitality to abound amongst its inhabitants, whilst they exhibit a spirit of energy and enterprise which many might copy to advantage. A stranger approaching it from the Northern entrance, will not be strongly inclined to pronounce favorably in relation to its beauties, as that route lies through its most uninviting portions; but as he approaches the business marts, a more agreeable picture greets the eye, and as he proceeds to those portions occupied as residences, his former feelings are entirely forgotten as he gazes on the splendid structures everywhere visible, and whose neatly arranged grounds bespeak great taste and skill, and give to the whole scene an aspect of beauty, combined with elegance and comfort, rarely rivalled. Indeed, I have been forcibly struck with this feature in the selection of building sites here, for instead of being crowded together as if to prevent the light of Heaven from shining between them, each house is provided on all sides, with space sufficient to admit of decorations in the forms of trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., thus not only promoting the comfort of the occupants, but evidently conducing to their health. There are large numbers of Tobacco Factories, Foundries, Flouring Mills, &c., in successful operation here, which doubtless contribute much to create the bustle and stir that attracts our attention, and give to the business man a more elastic step, and strengthen his determination to do all he can by his exertions to promote the general prosperity. The various religious denominations are well represented here; having fine accommodations, and presenting as fine an array of ministerial talent, as probably can be found in our country. In this connection, I may be pardoned for referring to the Revs. Messrs. Platt, Kean, and Edwards, who are, in my opinion, the most successful preachers in the city. With a voice of sweet melody, and a good deal of the lead, I am ready to follow as the humblest in the ranks. I hope, therefore, I shall stand excused and justified in making this appeal to my numerous and valued friends throughout the State.

The only matter that has yet arisen to occasion controversy, is in relation to the propriety, on the part of the people, in their primary meetings, of expressing a preference among the many distinguished names that have been presented to their consideration, in connection with the next Presidential election. In this city, in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and perhaps other points, large and enthusiastic meetings of the opposition have been held, in which my name has been unanimously recommended as one upon which the nomination might be suitably and advantageously conferred. As yet, we have heard of no such recommendation in this State, in behalf of any other gentleman, and, therefore, it is that I take upon myself to write this card; but when such other recommendations are made, as no doubt they will be, I shall be the last of all human beings to feel aggrieved, or utter a complaint. But, all men cannot be expected to think alike; and with some, earnest, and I have no doubt, honest apprehension is entertained, that the expression of preference on the part of the people, the candid and the wise, will result in disappointment to others, and thus produce discord, division, and ill-feeling in our ranks. Now, all this may be so, and it is very desirable to avoid it, if it should be so. Yet, whilst I have not been able to appreciate the objection, or to perceive exactly in what respect it is calculated to do wrong or injustice to any other, or to understand why it should be permitted to disturb our tranquil and harmonious action hereafter, any more than it did in the gubernatorial canvass of last Spring; and whilst the practice has uniformly prevailed, not only in this State, but everywhere, and the propriety of such proceedings is, in my opinion, a question of no great importance; still I am disposed to respect the opinions of those who see the matter in another light, and to consult with them the best course for the ultimate strength of the party. And, although I may be excused for saying, I have felt gratified and flattered by the evidence that has thus far been furnished, of the estimation in which I am held by my fellow citizens, yet, rather than see a spirit of jealousy and rivalry, hatred, malice, ill-feeling, and discord spring up in our ranks, and patriotic brotherhood, I would greatly prefer to forego any political advantage, or personal gratification, that such flattering testimonials might confer; and, therefore, I cheerfully unite my voice to those already raised in this behalf, and respectfully request such of my friends, as have already notified me of their purpose, and such others as may have had it in contemplation, to forbear the exercise of their unquestionable privilege and right, as far as my name is concerned, and content themselves with the selection of such delegates as will faithfully carry out their views in the convention hereafter to be held.

Terrible Explosion.
A most terrible railroad catastrophe, attended with the killing of three and the maiming of eleven persons, occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Monday night, about nine o'clock. 28 miles from Wheeling, at the Cameron Station, between Wheeling and Gaithersburg. Engine No. 61, coming east, drawing a stock train, exploded her boiler while taking in water at the station, the usual place. The report was tremendous, startling the residents of the place for several miles around, and exciting a great commotion. John Harris, the fireman, the conductor, Dawson, and the conductor, James Winters, were blown from their positions, and all three instantly killed; their bodies being awfully mutilated. James Connerford, machinist of the shops at Cameron; Thomas Fox, foreman of the track repairs; E. Moore, engine cleaner, and John Riley, now in the service of the road, were all seriously injured, principally by the escaping steam, that enveloped them before they could escape from the vicinity. J. Mix, a conductor; S. Riley, brakeman; William Price and John Crabtree, conductors; William Lemon, engine-man; J. Cunningham, fireman, and Edw. Lowe, now in the service of the road, were more slightly hurt, their injuries being slight contusions from fragments of the boiler and engine hurled in every direction. As soon as information of the accident reached Wheeling physicians were dispatched to the scene, and a special train by the officers of the railroad company to the aid of the sufferers. They were accompanied by a number of the friends and relatives of those killed and injured. The dead were properly cared for at Cameron, and the condition of the wounded rendered as comfortable as possible. It was feared that the injuries of several of the wounded would terminate fatally; but no further particulars had been received up to last night. Some of the victims of the accident either resided in this city or have relatives living here. The engine was of the heavy freight tonnage class, and was thought to be in good sound condition. It was pulled upon the road in the month of July, 1858. It is supposed the water was low in the boiler, and the sudden rush of cool water generating too much steam caused the explosion. The engine was pretty well demolished.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Rappahannock River Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at the grounds of the Society at Fredericksburg, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of November next.

A Card from Mr. Botts to his Political Friends.
It is with extreme regret that I have seen a misunderstanding growing up between the "Whig" and "Morning News," the only two Opposition papers we have in the city, and especially on a subject with which my name is prominently connected; and so far as I can control it, I am determined not to suffer any political interests of my own to be the cause of any wrangling in our happily united ranks. Our councils have already been sufficiently disturbed by personal feuds, which at this time, under circumstances of our party, as to make it rather an object of ridicule and contempt, than of respect or dread, with our adversaries. These difficulties have all been harmonized, and we have just gone through an excited and vigorous contest, without a jarring or conflicting element in our ranks, to interrupt that holy spirit of devoted patriotism which seemed to animate the efforts and the zeal of all—and we came out of it, with results—if not all that we aimed at—at least under circumstances calculated to cherish in the hope of our party, a more important and more important struggle—and I do trust that nothing will occur to impair the prospect before us, or to increase the confidence of our opponents.

Let us take counsel together, and profit by the experience of the past. If there are any prejudices to be consulted, however unreasonable they may appear, let those who can afford it, without a sacrifice of principle, yield, rather than quarrel or dispute upon minor issues. Let us all remember, that in unity there is victory, and in disunion defeat. So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to encounter any reasonable sacrifice, rather than that the calm and placid waters in which our bark is now afloat, shall be agitated and ruffled by any exhibition of discord or ill-temper among ourselves.

I have an abiding confidence, that with harmony and unity of purpose, (under circumstances that will in all probability arise,) the Opposition party will be able to carry this State in triumph in 1860; while without harmony in our deliberations, and concert of action, no condition of things can occur, but must lead to our defeat. With me, success to our cause, as the only means of redeeming the country from the hands of the Spoilers, is my first wish—my constant prayer, my chief aim, and I shall cheerfully accept of any sacrifice, and I shall cheerfully accept of any sacrifice, and I shall cheerfully accept of any sacrifice.

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Telegraphic Dispatches.
St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The fourth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day, and although a heavy rain fell this morning, the grounds were thronged with about 15,000 people in attendance. Nearly every State of the Union is represented, either by delegates, stock, or in the mechanical and agricultural departments. The number of entries already received exceeds 5,000, more than twice as many as in any previous fair. The exhibition of stock is unprecedentedly large and superior in quality. The \$1,000 premiums for the best roadster, thorough bred stallion and thorough bred bull, have drawn here many of the most celebrated animals in the country. In the ring, twenty draft stallions were exhibited to-day. The first premium was awarded to Charles B. Mack, of Lockport, Ky. The first premium for matched horses was taken by William Reed, of Butler county, Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The State Fair, now in progress in this city, has been well attended to-day, considering it was the opening day. It is held at the place where the United States fair was held a few years ago, and the arrangements are about the same. The steam and hand fire engine trial commences to-morrow. The steam engines will play on Thursday. The city is crowded, and every train is bringing large additions. St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The Louisville correspondent of the Republican gives the statement of the receipts and shipments of gold, in various forms, by prominent business firms in Denver and Aurora, which aggregates as follows: Receipts, \$73,000; shipments, \$45,000. The valuation of the gold is at the rate of \$17 per ounce, which is much below its real value. The amount of gold brought to the States by private individuals is included in the statement. A Mr. Gregory left Denver on the 14th for Georgia, with about \$25,000.

Boston, Sept. 26.—Religious services were held this afternoon on board the ship Annie Burckman, the occasion being the departure of the Rev. J. K. Haswell and wife, and Miss Sarah Mason, who go out as missionaries under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Union.

WATERBURY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Nothing is yet known of Professor A. Mountain or Mr. Hadlock, who made a balloon ascension here on the 22d inst. Much fear is felt for their safety.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Mr. Everett is this afternoon repeating his oration on Webster to a large audience gathered in front of the State House.

A large shoe house in Pearl street suspended payment yesterday; liabilities \$75,000.

FROM AND BUTTERFLIES.—We are informed (says the Oregonian) by several persons, that the country east of the Clatskanie and Willamette rivers is alive with them. They all appear to be travelling west. The large number of butterflies which have for the last few days been seen constantly in the air, all passing north, has undoubtedly attracted the notice of the citizens. When upon Mount Hood, a few days since, there were millions of these insects constantly on the wing on and near the summit.

Richmond, September 24, 1859.

Letter from Virginia.
Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
VIRGINIA, Sept. 17, 1859.—Adjoining my rural excursions until September, I turned my face not to the north, but to the South, and am well remunerated for my choice. Few people are well acquainted with the charms of old Virginia. No State perhaps is so full of variety. There are mountains, States, those that are flat, and those that are "rolling," the ocean, the inland and the old and the hot, the story and the smooth, but Virginia is all these. Behold the peaks of Otter, inscribing their broad shoulders on the sky; then pass towards the ocean over a young continent and you reach the broad lowlands occupied by the aristocracy; go up into Frederick and Hampshire, and you will find cool mountains and gold fountains; natural ice all the year round "growing" on the spot, the days vigorous with breezes, and the nights demanding a blanket in July and August. A country man coming down from Monroe or Wythe county, to visit the beautiful harbor of Norfolk, would hardly believe it belonged to his own State. I have been rusticated in the northern section, surveying the ground over which Braddock urged his weary way with his fine-disciplined troops, who knew not how to cope with the stealthy Indians of the forest. There are still even in Loudoun county, the visible traces of the road cut through the woods by Braddock's troops, where the entire forest has not yielded to the axe, to make way for the rich fields of wheat that distinguish this section.

Over these hills in the "French war," plodded Morgan, the wagoner, who knocked a British officer down for insulting his free American feelings, and received 490 lashes therefor, every one of which was a stroke at British power in the colonies. For the indignant Morgan swore vengeance against King George, and satisfied it at Boston, Saratoga, Gettysburg, and a dozen other places, where he drew sword, or prevailed in strategy over the foe. Here is Battletown, (now called Berryville,) where Morgan used to resort in the days of his lusty youth to box, wrestle, or fight as chance turned up, he being the champion of every ring. That custom must have been common throughout the colonies, for it continued even in New England long after as late as thirty years ago, when the prevalence of the more peaceful arts and of religious revivals has effected its abolition. Agricultural fairs have been substituted for rough and fragrant amusements, and the population is much reformed. Cock-fighting seen here, is not much of an improvement on the past.

How much better would the practice of gymnastics be in some parts. Washington knew Morgan well, for he, as well as his favorite physician, Dr. Craik, was with him in the disastrous Braddock expedition, where the chief himself and many with him were trained to future hardships and victories. Morgan enlisted many of his riflemen in and about Winchester, where his own home still sleeps, as does that of some of his comrades who survived the perils and trials of the revolution. Mr. Custer once told me that those riflemen, lurking at times about the island in boats, were mistaken for women by the British sailors on board their fleet in Boston harbor, for he remembered they were every where from Canada to South Carolina. They were the Zouaves and Turcos of the Revolutionary army, without their barbarism. One of them probably decided the battle of Saratoga by killing General Frazer with unerring rifle, as the Baltimore boy saved his native city by laying low Gen. Ross, flushed with his triumph at Washington. Through his country of Loudoun lies the railroad, which, commencing at Alexandria, is to pierce the superb coal mines of Hampshire, one hundred and fifty miles from Alexandria.

Indeed the Alexandrians have done wonders in the way of railroad construction. They deserve to reap the richest fruits.

In Loudoun, at a place called Aldie, the patriot Monroe had a lovely country-seat, which he did not occupy long, for he never enriched himself in the service of his country. There too, lived Charles F. Mercer, the bachelor statesman, the father of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the friend of Africa. He died, about a year ago, of a wasting cancer.

Everett's Oration on Webster.
[Extract of a letter to the Rich. Enquirer.]
I write a few lines to tell you of my delight in hearing Mr. Everett's oration yesterday. It was a very stormy day, but I found a ready audience, so together we went. Ladies, you know, were admitted first, and I heard from the gentlemen. All that I ever heard of Mr. Everett's eloquence did not begin to prepare my mind for what I really did hear. I felt as if I should have been too glad to relieve my ecstasies by joining in the shouts and cheering of the multitude—but the ladies were quiet. They had told me that I would not like Mr. Everett at first, perhaps, as he would commence very quietly and his walk and actions were very awkward. It seemed to me that he walked up and down the rostrum with perfect ease and such a gentlemanly bearing and his gestures were perfectly appropriate, and his actions were more graceful than usual. He had not uttered two sentences before my attention was claimed as through a mesmerist influence—his voice, how rich, clear and beautiful it is! While I was listening to him I kept wishing in my heart that you and I could be there; for I knew how much you both would enjoy it. I have heard much of you, but I have not heard from you for some time. I am sure that you would have been as much interested as I am in the papers to-morrow. I will not dare to retail his unsurpassable eloquence—it cannot be in the reading what it was to hear him. I have never heard Mr. Everett before, so it is not surprising that I was startled into perfect ecstasy by such tremendous power of eloquence in a human being—such grand and beautiful smiles! But—

He has heard him many times, but he certainly surpassed himself yesterday. It was his last grand effort for his friend, did you know that he went to school to Daniel Webster? I thought that you would have been particularly interested with his opening conversation about the weather. Great preparations had been made to have the oration on the State House grounds, where the statue is placed, and there was naturally some disappointment. You know you always feel that we have no right to complain of the weather—and so I felt Mr. Everett. See how he turned people's minds on the subject.—He said we must remember that we were not the only people under the Almighty's care—and to the husbandman, farmer, &c., &c., the rain was a blessing! Then, where was the impropriety of our dedicating the statue from within a building made by human hands, while the great skies were breathing it with-out? The delight of the audience at this pretty remark, general. I wish you could have heard him when he asked the audience, "they asked him if he (Webster) had faults?" "Answer—he was a man!" "Do you wish still further answer?" "Look into your own hearts!" Then he says: "Does my unimmaculate friend wish for further answer?" And he related the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, who went into the temple to pray, in the most impressive and startling manner. Never was that parable applied by man with more tremendous power. Oh! I should like to talk to you about the oration but I cannot write more—for I fear I shall be incoherent and incomprehensible.

"MILK-VEGETABLES."—The name of a horse owned by Mr. J. N. Carter of Charlottesville for some fifteen years, and known by almost every one who has ever been in Jefferson county. The "Spirit," says Mr. Carter estimated that "Vinegar" averaged for the 15 years he owned him, twenty miles per day every five days of the week during that period. So old Vinegar made a circuit every year of 5,200 miles, and in the fifteen years travelled 78,000 miles! Having travelled his 3,900 days, he returned to his master that number of dollars. The horse is now about 30 years old, and made a trip from Baltimore to Charlottesville in two days.—*Fred. Herald.*

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Daily exposed to best quality, WHITE ASH BROOKS, STEAM, EGG, DO, STOVE, RED ASH, EGG, STEAM, for furnaces, grates, stoves, and for general use, that you may receive it direct from the vessel, WISE & CO. WISE & CO. reg. 24—d1w Office No. 26, King street.

ROTCHET, Sewing, Sating, Netting, Knitting, Sewing Machine, Bolein, Worcester and Sewing NEEDLES, for sale at R. H. HARRIS, reg. 26

TIMOTHY FEED.—60 bushels just received and for sale by ISAAC PAUL, Union street reg. 28

The San Juan Difficulty.
The San Francisco papers are confident that a predatory and mischievous hog was the cause of the whole of the San Juan difficulty. Mr. Griffin, of the Hudson's Bay Company and Justice of the Peace, turned in some Sandwich Island hogs, a long-nosed variety, equal to the representative Illinois "raffener," in its capacities for rooting around and working through fences. Some of these swine indulged themselves in devastating the garden of Mr. Cutler, an American settler, whereupon the settler, there being no pound, notified the owner of his intention to shoot the first intruder it caught *damnum fensum*. Result, a hog was shot.—The settler offered to pay for the hog, but the rate J. P. declined, and mysteriously intimated a settlement of a different nature.—The San Francisco Bulletin says:—"The next step was the arrival of two members of the Executive Council of Vancouver on the island, (Messrs. Fraser and Dallas,) who called on Mr. Cutler, and informed him that he had committed a heinous offence; for which he was liable to transportation; but, after some talk offered to compromise the matter for \$100. This Cutler declined. Subsequently, a man-of-war was sent to the island, with orders to arrest Cutler, and bring him to Victoria for trial; but he evaded arrest by keeping out of the way. He then drew up a petition to Gen. Harney, which, being signed by other residents on the island, caused the occupation. It is disputed at Victoria that a vessel of war to seize Mr. Cutler was sent, but not denied that the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel was. If this story is true, and we do not doubt it, it places the Bellevue matter in a new light, by making British authorities the first to violate the neutrality of the island."

The Bulletin adds that to Admiral Baines is due the fact that hostilities have not been precipitated. "It is currently reported, and generally believed in Victoria, that on the day when the Governor presented his address to the Assembly, in which he declared that the British troops should be landed upon San Juan Island, he had already given orders for this warlike demonstration. Fortunately Admiral Baines arrived the next day in the Ganges with 700 men. Upon being made acquainted with the facts of the case, he proceeded to inform the Governor that his title of Vice-Admiral was honorary merely, and gave him no right nor power to direct the movements of Her Britannic Majesty's fleet in a case of such character and importance as this."

The Admiral further held that San Juan was not British territory, but territory in dispute, and that the settlement of the question must be left to the two Governments involved. He, therefore, refused to interfere until he received orders, and rumor also attributes to him the declaration that a single broadside from his ship, directed against the United States force on the island, would cost more than the whole country is worth.

Another version of this hog affair states that Fraser and Dallas did not call on Cutler officially, but that they attempted to frighten Cutler into paying for the porker, thinking that bluster was a suitable means to overcome a Yankee squatter. Cutler intimated that if John Bull wanted him, he could come and take him. The letter of Governor Douglas to Gen. Harney, published to-day, gives a flat denial to the statements made by the latter in his official communications.

It seems from the tenor of the last news that there was little or no danger of hostilities, and probably matters will remain as they are until the arrival of Gen. Scott, now on his way to the "seat of war."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Everett's Oration on Webster.
[Extract of a letter to the Rich. Enquirer.]
I write a few lines to tell you of my delight in hearing Mr. Everett's oration yesterday. It was a very stormy day, but I found a ready audience, so together we went. Ladies, you know, were admitted first, and I heard from the gentlemen. All that I ever heard of Mr. Everett's eloquence did not begin to prepare my mind for what I really did hear. I felt as if I should have been too glad to relieve my ecstasies by joining in the shouts and cheering of the multitude—but the ladies were quiet. They had told me that I would not like Mr. Everett at first, perhaps, as he would commence very quietly and his walk and actions were very awkward. It seemed to me that he walked up and down the rostrum with perfect ease and such a gentlemanly bearing and his gestures were perfectly appropriate, and his actions were more graceful than usual. He had not uttered two sentences before my attention was claimed as through a mesmerist influence—his voice, how rich, clear and beautiful it is! While I was listening to him I kept wishing in my heart that you and I could be there; for I knew how much you both would enjoy it. I have heard much of you, but I have not heard from you for some time. I am sure that you would have been as much interested as I am in the papers to-morrow. I will not dare to retail his unsurpassable eloquence—it cannot be in the reading what it was to hear him. I have never heard Mr. Everett before, so it is not surprising that I was startled into perfect ecstasy by such tremendous power of eloquence in a human being—such grand and beautiful smiles! But—

He has heard him many times, but he certainly surpassed himself yesterday. It was his last grand effort for his friend, did you know that he went to school to Daniel Webster? I thought that you would have been particularly interested with his opening conversation about the weather. Great preparations had been made to have the oration on the State House grounds, where the statue is placed, and there was naturally some disappointment. You know you always feel that we have no right to complain of the weather—and so I felt Mr. Everett. See how he turned people's minds on the subject.—He said we must remember that we were not the only people under the Almighty's care—and to the husbandman, farmer, &c., &c., the rain was a blessing! Then, where was the impropriety of our dedicating the statue from within a building made by human hands, while the great skies were breathing it with-out? The delight of the audience at this pretty remark, general. I wish you could have heard him when he asked the audience, "they asked him if he (Webster) had faults?" "Answer—he was a man!" "Do you wish still further answer?" "Look into your own hearts!" Then he says: "Does my unimmaculate friend wish for further answer?" And he related the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, who went into the temple to pray, in the most impressive and startling manner. Never was that parable applied by man with more tremendous power. Oh! I should like to talk to you about the oration but I cannot write more—for I fear I shall be incoherent and incomprehensible.

THE NEW CHINESE WAR—Another Version.
This matter will form a subject of Parliamentary discussion. The Hon. Mr. Bruce has not the power to collect troops for carrying on a new war with China; and if he applies for assistance, as it is reported he has done to the Governor General of India, we trust that Lord Canning will not comply with the request until her Majesty's Government have had time to examine into the whole affair. There is more to be done, and the English and French are not to be deceived by the Chinese—no, indeed, to believe that the Chinese are entirely to be blamed.

Mr. Bruce delayed to the last moment Hong Kong. At Shanghai we understand that he refused to meet the Imperial Commissioners who made the treaty with Lord Elgin. He arrived at the mouth of the Poo-hoo on the evening of the 20th of June, though the treaty had to be exchanged on the 26th, and we have reason to believe that the Governor General of China is sufficient to meet the whole of the Poo-hoo and to meet the whole of the Poo-hoo and to meet the whole of the Poo-hoo